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# **HRS DOCUMENTATION RECORD**

for

# **Harvey Industries, Inc.**

**Athens, Texas**

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**March 1994**

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***STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM***

***HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM ASSESSMENT***

***Harvey Industries, Inc. Site  
Athens, Texas  
Henderson County***

***Volume I of II  
Part I***

***Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission  
Austin, Texas***

***March, 1994***

HARVEY INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE  
HAZARDOUS RANKING PACKAGE

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**HAZARDOUS RANKING PACKAGE  
SITE SUMMARY**

**Facility Name:** Harvey Industries, Inc. Site

**Location:** The Harvey Industries, Inc. Site ("the site"), aka Harvey Joint Venture, and Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, is located at One Curtis Mathes Drive in Athens, Henderson County, Texas. The site lies on the southeast corner of the intersection of FM 2495 and State Highway 31, Athens, Texas.

**Site Legal Description:** All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land situated in Henderson County, Texas, on the John A. Clark Survey, A-168 and the R. A. Clark Survey, A-171, and being a part of the called 57.00 acre tract conveyed to Olive and Myers Manufacturing Company by Henderson County Chambers of Commerce by deed recorded in Volume 396, Page 294 of the Henderson County deed records and a part of the called 27.30 acre tract conveyed to Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company by Dresser Industries by deed recorded in Volume 639, Page 170 of the Henderson County Deed Records and Being all of the called 5.89 acre tract conveyed to Olive M-S Realty Company by the Athens Industrial Foundation by deed recorded in Volume 852, Page 287 of the Henderson County Deed Records. Said lot, tract, or parcel of land being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pin found at the southwest corner of the 5.89 acre tract recorded in Volume 852, Page 287, in the North right-of-way of the T & N. O. Railroad and the East right-of-way of State Highway 31;

THENCE NORTH 23 degrees 50 minutes East, along highway, 705.95 feet to an iron pin found at the intersection of State Highway 31 and the South right-of-way of F. M. 2495;

THENCE NORTH 73 degrees 05 minutes East, along F. M. Highway 2495, 156.32 feet to an iron pin found at the northwest corner of 27.30 acre tract recorded in Volume 639, Page 170;

THENCE continuing along the F. M. Highway, North 82 degrees 59 minutes East 496.58 feet, South 85 degrees 42 minutes East 51.0 feet, North 82 degrees 59 minutes East 50.00 feet, North 71 degrees 40 minutes East 51.00 feet, North 82 degrees 59 minutes East 289.97 feet North 82 degrees 52 minutes 31 seconds East 277.47 feet to the P.C. of a curve;

THENCE around a curve to the right having a central angle of 8 degrees 11 minutes 26 seconds, a radius of 5680.35 feet, and a distance of 812.02 feet to an iron pin set for corner in the East line of the 57.00 acre tract;

THENCE along a fence and the occupied East line of the 57.00 acre tract, South 0 degrees 30 minutes 50 seconds East 1430.54 feet, South 24 degrees 43 minutes 16 seconds East

87.07 feet and South 0 degrees 39 minutes 10 seconds East 774.83 feet to an iron pin found at the Southeast corner of the 57.00 acre tract;

THENCE along the North right-of-way of the T. & N. O. Railroad right-of-way, North 73 degrees 41 minutes 44 seconds West 523.23 feet to the P.C. of a curve;

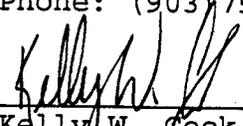
THENCE around a curve to the right having a central angle of 19 degrees 36 minutes 05 seconds, a radius of 2814.79 feet, and a distance of 962.96 feet to the P.T. of said curve;

THENCE continuing with Railroad right-of-way, North 54 degrees 05 minutes 39 seconds West 318.31 feet, North 2 degrees 50 minutes East 63.54 feet, North 54 degrees 05 minutes 39 seconds West 93.15 feet, South 35 degrees 54 minutes West 50.00 feet and North 54 degrees 06 minutes West 416.53 feet to the place of beginning and containing 87.799 acres of land.

Person(s) in charge of the facility:

Robert A. Anderson, Trustee  
Harvey Industries, Inc.  
Chapter 7 Estate  
P.O. Box 3343  
Longview, Texas 75606  
Phone: (903) 757-2868

Name of Preparer:

  
Kelly W. Cook, Coordinator  
Superfund Site Discovery  
and Assessment Team

Revised 04/07/94  
Date: ~~03/29/94~~

Name of Reviewers:

  
Wesley Newberry, Leader  
Superfund Site Discovery  
and Assessment Team

Date: 4-11-94

  
Stennie Meadours, Manager  
Emergency Response and  
Assessment Section

Date: 4/26/94

(The State predecessor agencies, Texas Water Quality Board, Texas Department of Water Resources, and Texas Water Commission, referred to throughout this report are to be known as the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC). The new agency, TNRCC became effective September 1, 1993, as mandated under State Senate Bill 2 of the 73rd Regular Legislative Session)

**General Description of the Facility:** Harvey Industries, Inc., aka Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, operated a television manufacturing facility located at the southeast corner of the intersection of FM 2495 and State Highway 31, in Athens, Henderson County, Texas.

The Harvey Industries, Inc. facility "the Site" consists of an irregularly shaped 87.79 acre tract of land containing a 645,521 square foot manufacturing building, seven (7) additional buildings and sheds, a 500,000 cubic foot capacity landfill, and an abandoned fire training pit with shallow ground water contamination. The additional buildings on-site consist of two (2) pump houses used to provide water pressure to the facility's fire sprinkler system, a truck service building, two (2) general storage buildings, a boiler room, and a covered drum storage shed (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.1 and 3.31).

Visual observations of the site during two (2), Texas Water Commission (TWC) site assessment visits on February 12, and June 3, 1993, noted the following areas of concern: (see Site Plan, Attachment 1.2)

approximately 150 abandoned drums of paint wastes in the covered drum storage shed. Many of the drums were not labeled or dated, and were rusting or in poor condition. Several drums were bulging and one (1) pallet of 5 gallon containers showed obvious discharge or leakage onto the concrete pad. In addition, 23 abandoned drums, 98-five (5) gallon containers and many one (1) gallon cans, of chemical and paint wastes too numerous to accurately count, were noted throughout the manufacturing building, boiler room, and storage buildings (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.30 and 3.31),

an abandoned, 500,000 cubic foot capacity, class II landfill. The landfill was not properly closed and contained surface water ponding. A collection sump located on the landfill, used to pump run-on water into a holding pond prior to discharge to the City of Athens public sewer was no longer operating. Also, the ponded surface water contained on the west side of the landfill had breached its dike and was observed seeping into Coon Creek (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.30 and 3.31),

the ground water recovery and treatment system, in place around the abandoned fire training pit was no longer being operated (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.30 and 3.31),

three (3) abandoned on-ground petroleum storage tanks, of estimated 10,000 to 14,000 gallon capacity, were discovered on the southwest side of the facility. A petroleum-like sheen was observed around the perimeter of the tanks (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.25, 3.30, and 3.31).

**Background/Operating History:** Harvey Industries, Inc., (aka Harvey Joint Venture, Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, and their predecessor corporations) operated a manufacturing facility located at the southeast corner of the intersection of FM 2495 and State Highway 31, in Athens, Henderson County, Texas. The facility known as Harvey Industries, Inc., manufactured television cabinets and circuit boards on-site, generating large quantities of paint and solvent wastes, barrier coat reducers, and lacquer thinner sludge. These wastes were accumulated in 55-gallon drums for on-site storage and/or incineration (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.1).

The Harvey Industries, Inc. site was initially developed by Olive-Myers Spalti Manufacturing Company (formerly named Myers-Spalti Manufacturing Company), which erected a furniture manufacturing plant occupying approximately 57 acres of the site in 1955 (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.1 and 3.31). The Olive-Myers Spalti Manufacturing Company sold all title and interest in the 57 acre site to Olive M-S Realty Company on July 30, 1956 (see Deed Records, Attachment 6.1). On the first day of March 1957, Olive M-S Realty Company entered into a lease agreement with Olive-Myers Spalti Manufacturing Company (lessee) for the continued operation of the site (see Deed Records, Attachment 6.2). According to corporation records on file at the Texas Secretary of State office, the Olive-Myers Spalti Manufacturing Company merged into the Curtis Mathes Corporation on January 20, 1970. The following list of prior corporation names was given for the surviving Curtis Mathes Corporation:

1. Lottman-Myers Manufacturing Company (corp. dead 1909)
2. Myers Spalti Manufacturing Company (corp. dead 1955)
3. Olive-Myers Spalti Manufacturing Company (corp. dead 1958)
4. Mathes Manufacturing Company (corp. dead 1959)
5. Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company (corp. dead 1970)

On September 8, 1968 the Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company (Curtis Mathes) purchased a 24.65 acre tract of land from Dresser Industries, Inc. (see Deed Records, Attachment 6.3). The 24.65 acre tract of land consisted of the residue remains of a 13.13 acre tract and 11.2 acre tract of land that had been used for clay mining purposes. On October 5, 1978, an additional 5.89 acre tract of land was purchased by the Olive M-S Realty Company from Athens Industrial Foundation, Inc. (see Deed Records, Attachment 6.4).

During the site operations in the 1960's through the late 1970's chemical wastes (paints, inks, stains, and solvents) were accumulated in 55-gallon drums and stored on the south central portion of the site. This practice was discontinued in 1979 when Curtis Mathes began incinerating chemical wastes in an on-site boiler (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.1 and 3.4). In December 1981 and January 1982, Curtis Mathes conducted a fire training school at the site to dispose of the backlog of chemical

wastes accumulated over this twenty year period. Approximately 16,500 gallons of chemical wastes along with wooden pallets were burned in an open clay pit known as the "fire training pit" (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.0, 3.1, 3.6, and 3.8).

The Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company operated the site until July 31, 1982 when they ceased all operations. On August 2, 1982, Harvey Industries, Inc. (aka Harvey Joint Venture) leased the building and all facilities from Curtis Mathes and took over the operations of the plant, manufacturing television cabinets for Curtis Mathes (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.5 and 3.31). On July 26, 1984, the Curtis Mathes Corporation (part of which was formerly Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company), and Olive M-S Realty Company conveyed all of the 57 acre, 24.65 acre, and 5.89 acre tracts of land on the site (containing approximately 87.79 acres) to Harvey Joint Venture (see Deed Records, Attachment 6.5).

On July 26, 1985, Harvey Industries, Inc. (Harvey Industries) entered into a compliance agreement with the Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR). This compliance agreement required Harvey Industries to submit a closure plan for the cleanup of the fire training pit. The agreement also required that Harvey Industries cease the incineration of hazardous wastes on-site until proper permit authorization could be issued (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.0 and 3.7).

Between July 26, 1985 and November 25, 1985, Harvey Industries advanced nineteen (19) soil borings around the fire training pit in the initial investigation of the subsurface conditions. Subsequently four (4) of the borings were developed into temporary ground water monitoring wells (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.13). Ground water analysis from these wells identified organic chemical contamination within the shallow ground water table. Additional monitoring wells were installed in March of 1986 to further evaluate the extent of contamination (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.15). On April 22, 1986, Harvey Industries reported to the Texas Water Commission (TWC) that the analyses of the samples collected from monitor wells on site indicate the presence of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), isobutyl alcohol, and toluene in the ground water beneath the former fire training pit (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.17). Harvey Industries concluded their investigation of the shallow ground water contamination in March of 1987 with the completion of a Ground Water Quality Assessment (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.19). Ground water contamination identified within the shallow water table in the vicinity of the fire training pit was found in two (2) lithologic zones: an upper zone of alluvial sands and clays; and a lower continuous brown clay, believed to be the top of the Reklaw Formation at the site. The seepage velocity of this water bearing unit ranges from 5 feet/year to 36 feet/year. Ground water flow direction within this water bearing unit is generally to

the south-southeast. Although, local gradients (high) have been mapped around the fire training pit that may be reflective of infiltration of water from the pit itself (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.15 and 3.19).

On June 23, 1987, the Texas Water Commission (TWC) authorized Harvey Industries remediation plan to install a ground water recovery and treatment system for the fire training pit (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.0 and 3.20). The system was subsequently installed and began operation on October 5, 1989, with discharge of the treated water to the City of Athens wastewater treatment facilities on October 10, 1989 (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.21 and 3.23). During the operations of the ground water recovery and treatment system the contamination levels were found to range from <0.1 mg/l to 150 mg/l methyl isobutyl ketone, 60 mg/l methyl ethyl ketone (lab no. 153589), 200 mg/l iso-butanol (lab no. 158284), and 535 mg/l toluene (lab no. 160724), (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.24, 3.26, and 3.28).

The incineration of hazardous wastes (F003 and F005) occurred on-site from 1979 until 1984. The resultant ash from the incineration process was disposed of in the on-site class II landfill, although a hazardous waste determination of the ash was never completed (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.0, 3.1, and 3.9). In an effort to obtain proper permitting for the on-site incinerator, ash from the incinerator was analyzed by East Texas Testing Laboratory on November 9, 1984 (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.5, 3.9, and 3.12). The results of the analysis determined that the ash was classified as class II, non-hazardous waste (organic non-hazardous). However, no inorganic data was submitted, and the actual organic data and QA/QC were not acceptable as per EPA CLP standard (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.9 and 3.27). On October 3, 1985, as part of the July 26, 1985 compliance agreement with The Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR), Harvey Industries, Inc. submitted a closure plan for the hazardous waste incinerator. The closure plan was approved by the Texas Water Commission (TWC) on January 10, 1986, and a closure certification was submitted on March 11, 1986 (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.0 and 3.14).

In 1972, Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company began the process of converting a clay pit located on the west side of the site into a landfill (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.1 and 3.3). The landfill began operations in 1973 and is reported to have received office wastes, plant cafeteria wastes, cardboard, particle board, vinyl, wood, sawdust, metal cans, dried paint wastes, and incinerator ash (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.4 and 3.11). There have also been reports that solvent-soaked rags and empty drums were placed into the landfill (see Site Documentation, Attachments 3.1 and 3.18). A 1986, Texas Water Commission (TWC), Inspection Report also lists styrene as deposited in the landfill (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.16). The landfill has a

500,000 cubic yard capacity. Runoff from the landfill accumulates in a sump and holding pond before being filtered and discharged into the City of Athens waste water system. During a TNRCC inspection of the landfill on April 7, 1989 a leaking PVC pipe used to transfer waste water from the landfill was found to be discharging into Coon Creek. Analysis of the discharge (SW00836) revealed trace amounts of volatile organic compounds at concentrations ranging from 2.2 ug/l 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 41 ug/l toluene, and 35 ug/l methyl ethyl ketone (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.22). On May 26, 1992, as part of a Phase II Environmental Assessment, a two (2) inch diameter ground water monitoring well was installed on the east side of the landfill. The monitor well was advanced to a depth of 47 feet, with ground water being encountered at approximately five (5) feet. The analytical results of ground water testing from the well revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds (COC Tag 34042-V4) with a level of benzene at 7.8 ug/l and chlorobenzene at 9.4 ug/l (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.29).

In 1984, Harvey Industries, Inc. reported that they began storing 55-gallon drums of chemical wastes in a container storage area located along the fence line south of the manufacturing building while waiting on a permit exemption for the on-site incinerator. However, in 1985 it was determined that on-site incineration of hazardous wastes would be discontinued and a closure plan for the container storage area was submitted to the Texas Water Commission (TWC) (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.10). In the mid 1980's Harvey Industries, Inc. constructed a new covered drum storage area on the east corner of the manufacturing building. All chemical wastes were transferred to this storage area prior to off-site disposal (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.1). Additional chemical waste storage areas on-site consisted of the east dock, adjacent to the spray painting operations area, with a design capacity of 220 gallons, and a storage area adjacent to the on-site incinerator (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.27). Harvey Industries, Inc. also maintained a quality control laboratory and a photograph development room inside the manufacturing building (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.1).

Metal plating operations were reported to have been conducted on-site during the 1960's. The plating operations were conducted in an area later used as a mill storage area, located on the west side of the manufacturing building, adjacent to the boiler room (incineration area). There is no documentation for the plating operation except that cadmium, zinc, and chromium were used (see Maps, Attachment 1.2 and Site Documentation, Attachment 3.1). Also, a Texas Department of Health inter-office memorandum copied to the Texas Water Quality Board (TWQB) in December of 1972, referenced that Curtis Mathes Company previously operated a plating plant on the site and discharged waste into small ponds and then directly into Coon Creek (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.2).

During an asbestos survey of the site in January of 1992, asbestos-containing building materials were found on-site. Approximately 5,500 linear feet of asbestos-containing pipe insulation and 500 pipe fittings, and 10,500 square feet of asbestos-containing floor tile were found in the manufacturing building. Another 500 linear feet of pipe insulation and 125 pipe fittings, and 4,000 square feet of boiler insulation were found in the boiler room (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.1).

Harvey Industries filed Chapter 7 in U.S. Bankruptcy Court on March 2, 1992 and has reported that they did not operate during most, if not all, of the calendar year 1991 (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.30). Curtis Mathes leased office and storage/shipping space from Harvey Joint Venture in July of 1986 and remained at the site through July 31, 1993. Curtis Mathes filed Chapter 11 in U.S. Bankruptcy Court on January 27, 1992 and was granted re-organization on September 1, 1992 (see Site Documentation, Attachment 3.31).

HARVEY INDUSTRIES, INC. SITE		
MIGRATION HAZARD MODE COMPUTATION		
	S	S <sup>2</sup>
GROUNDWATER ROUTE SCORE	27.63	763.42
SURFACE WATER ROUTE SCORE	0.89	0.79
AIR ROUTE SCORE	0.00	0.00
$S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2$		764.21
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2}$		27.64
$\sqrt{S_{gw}^2 + S_{sw}^2 + S_a^2} / 1.73$		15.98

SITE  
SCORE

Harvey Industries, Inc. Site

Ground Water Route Work Sheet

Rating factor	Assigned Value (circle one)	Multi-plier	Score	Calc Value	Max. Value	Score	Ref. (section)
1 Observed Release	0 (45)		1	45	45	45	3.1

If observed release is given a score of 45, proceed to line 4.

If observed release is given a score of 0, proceed to line 2.

2 Route Characteristics

Depth to Aquifer of Concern	0 1 2 3		2	0	0	6	3.2
Net precipitation	0 1 2 3		1	0	0	3	
Permeability of the Unsaturated Zone	0 1 2 3		1	0	0	3	
Physical State	0 1 2 3		1	0	0	3	
Total Route Characteristics Score					0	15	

3 Containment	0 1 2 3		1	0	0	3	3.3
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4 Waste Characteristics

Toxicity/Persistence	0 3 6 9 (12) 15 18		1	12	12	18	3.4
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0 1 2 3 (4) 5 6 7 8		1	4	4	8	
Total Waste Characteristics Score					16	26	

5 Targets

Ground Water Use	0 1 (2) 3		3	2	6	9	3.5
Distance to Nearest Well/Population Served	0 4 6 8 10 12 (16) 18 20 24 24 30 32 35 40		1	16	16	40	
Total Targets Score					22	49	

6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 X 4 X 5

If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 X 3 X 4 X 5

15840 57,330

7 Divide line 6 by 57,330 and multiply by 100 = S =

27.63

Harvey Industries, Inc. Site

Surface Water Route Work Sheet

Rating Factor	Assigned Value (circle one)	Multi-plier	Score	Calc. Value	Max. Score	Ref. (section)
1 Observed Release	0	45	1	0	45	4.1

If observed release is given a score of 45, proceed to line 4.  
 If observed release is given a score of 0, proceed to line 2.

2 Route Characteristics										
Facility Slope and Intervening Terrain	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	3	4.2	
1yr. 24 hr. rainfall	0	1	2	3	1	3	3	3		
Distance to nearest Surface Water	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	6		
Physical State	0	1	2	3	1	3	3	3		
Total Route Characteristics Score							6	15		

3 Containment	0	1	2	3	1	3	3	3	4.3
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4 Waste Characteristics												
Toxicity/Persistence	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	1	12	12	18	4.4
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	4	4	8	
Total Route Characteristics Score							16	26				

5 Targets																		
Surface Water Use	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	9	4.5									
Distance to a Sensitive Environment	0	1	2	3	2	1	2	6										
Population Served/Distance to Water Intake Downstream	0	4	6	8	10	12	16	18	20	24	30	32	35	40	1	0	0	40
Total Targets Score							2	55										

6 If line 1 is 45, multiply 1 X 4 X 5  
 If line 1 is 0, multiply 2 X 3 X 4 X 5

7 Divide line 6 by 64350 and multiply by 100 S = 0.895104

Harvey Industries, Inc. Site

Air Route Work Sheet

Rating Factor	Assigned Value (circle one)	Multi-plier	Score	Calc. Value	Max. Score	Ref. (section)
1 Observed Release	0 45	1	0	0	45	5.1

Date and Location:

Sampling Protocol:

If line 1 is 0, the S = 0. Enter on line 5.

If line 1 is 45, then proceed to line 2.

2 Waste Characteristic					Multi-plier	Score	Calc. Value	Max. Score	Ref.	
Reactivity and Incompatibility	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	3	5.2	
Toxicity	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	9		
Hazardous Waste Quantity	0	1	2	3	4	1	0	8		
	5	6	7	8						
Total Waste Characteristics Score .....								0	20	

3 Targets						Multi-plier	Score	Calc. Value	Max. Score	Ref.
Population within 4 mile radius	0	9	12	15	18	1	0	0	30	5.3
Distance to Sensitive Environment	0	1	2	3		2	0	0	6	
Land use	0	1	2	3		1	0	0	3	
Total Targets Score .....								0	39	

4 Multiply 1 X 2 X 3	0	35,100
5 Divide line 4 by 64350 and multiply by 100 S =	0	

DOCUMENTATION RECORDS  
FOR  
HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM

INSTRUCTION: The purpose of these records is to provide a convenient way to prepare an auditable record of the data and documentation used to apply the Hazard Ranking System to a given facility. As briefly as possible summarize the information you used to assign the score for each factor (e.g., "Waste quantity = 4,230 drums plus 800 cubic yards of sludge"). The source of information should be provided for each entry and should be a bibliographic-type reference that will make the document used for a given data point easier to find. Include the location of the document and consider appending a copy of the relevant page(s) for ease in review.

Facility Name: Harvey Industries, Inc. Site

Location: The Harvey Industries, Inc. Site ("the site"), aka Harvey Joint Venture, and Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company, is located at One Curtis Mathes Drive in Athens, Henderson County, Texas. The site lies on the southeast corner of the intersection of FM 2495 and State Highway 31, Athens, Texas.

## GROUND WATER ROUTE

### 1. OBSERVED RELEASE

#### Contaminants detected (5 maximum):

Ground water contamination of the uppermost aquifer is known to exist beneath the Harvey Industries, Inc. site. The site is underlain by portions of the Tertiary-age Reklaw Formation and by recent alluvial deposits. The alluvial deposits in the area of the site are generally composed of interbedded sands, silty sands and clays within the upper 50 feet of substrata. Shallow ground water in these deposits generally occurs under water-table conditions. These alluvial deposits overlay the Reklaw Formation which is characterized by very fine grained sands, silts and clays. Though not considered a principal water-bearing unit the Reklaw Formation and overlying alluvial deposits produce a limited source of ground water to shallow wells in the area. Approximately 76 domestic wells and 4 irrigation wells were identified through state water well reports as drawing from this aquifer. Organic solvents were detected in the shallow ground water from on-site monitoring wells in April 1986. Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and isobutyl alcohol are the chief pollutants of concern. (Attachments 3.8, 3.15, 3.17, 3.19, and 7.0)

Assigned Value = 45

#### Rationale for attributing the contaminants to the facility:

In December 1981 and January 1982, the Curtis Mathes Corporation, aka Harvey Industries, conducted a fire training school at the site, in which 16,500 gallons of chemical wastes were burned in an open clay pit. In July 1985 Harvey Industries entered a compliance agreement with the Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR) for proper closure and cleanup of the Fire Training Pit. According to the terms of the 1985 compliance agreement Harvey Industries submitted a list of the materials and constituent chemicals burned in the Fire Training Pit, which included the chief pollutants of concern. (Attachments 3.7 and 3.8)

### 2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS

#### Depth to Aquifer of Concern

Name/description of aquifer(s) of concern:

N/A

Depth(s) from the ground surface to the highest seasonal level of the saturated zone [water table(s)] of the aquifer of concern:

N/A

Depth from the ground surface to the lowest point of waste disposal/storage:

N/A

Net Precipitation

Mean annual or seasonal precipitation (list months for seasonal):

N/A

Mean annual lake or seasonal evaporation (list months for seasonal):

N/A

Net precipitation (subtract the above figures):

N/A

Permeability of Unsaturated Zone

Soil type in unsaturated zone:

N/A

Permeability associated with soil type:

N/A

Physical state

Physical state of substances at time of disposal (or at present time for generated gases):

N/A

3. CONTAINMENT

Method(s) of waste or leachate containment evaluated:

N/A

Method with highest score:

N/A

#### 4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

##### Toxicity and persistence

##### Compounds evaluated:

Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and isobutyl alcohol  
(Attachment 3.8, 3.15, and 3.19)

##### Compound with highest score:

	<u>Toxicity</u>	<u>Persistence</u>	
Toluene	3	1	
Methyl-ethyl-ketone	3	1	
Methyl-isobutyl-alcohol	3	1	(Ref. 2)

Assigned Value = 12

##### Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous substances at the facility, excluding those with a containment score of 0 (Give a reasonable estimate even if quantity is above maximum).

##### Drum Storage Area:

- Approximately 150 drums of paint wastes, spent solvent

##### Manufacturing Building:

- Approximately 23 drums of unused or waste paint and solvent products (additionally 10 drums of unused glue products and approximately 98, five (5) and one (1) gallon cans of paint and chemical wastes to numerous to accurately count.

##### Fire Training Pit:

- Approximately 16,500 gallons of chemical wastes were burned in the fire training pit between December 1981 and January 1982.

##### Landfill:

- Unknown (Attachments 3.1 and 3.31)

##### Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:

- 150 drums
- 23 drums
- 16,500 gallons = 330 drums (50 gallons = 1 drum)
- Total estimated waste quantity = 503 drums (Ref. 4)  
Assigned Value = 4

5. TARGETS

Ground Water Use

Use(s) of aquifer(s) of concern within a 3 mile radius of the facility:

Public Supply; Domestic; Industrial; and  
Irrigation (Attachments 3.1, 4.4, and 7.0)

Assigned Value = 2

Distance to Nearest Well

Location of nearest well drawing from aquifer of concern or occupied building not served by a public water supply:

The nearest well (Plotted well No. 34-50-5C) is a Domestic well located along the south side of FM 2495, approximately 4,000 feet east of Athens Brick Road. The well is owned by Billy Lane. The well was completed to a depth of 32 feet with no screen as recorded in the Texas Water Development Board Well Logs. The well was drilled in 1972. (Ref. 3 and Attachment 7.6)

Distance to above well or building:

Approximately 4,000 feet (Ref. 3)

Assigned Value = 3

Population Served by Ground Water Wells Within a 3 mile Radius

Identified water supply well(s) drawing from aquifer(s) of concern within a 3 mile radius and populations served by each:

76 Domestic wells and 4 Irrigation wells within a three (3) mile radius of the site are identified as drawing from the aquifer of concern. (Attachment 7.0)

The population ratio per house in Henderson County is 1.84 persons per household. (Ref. 5)

76 Domestic wells =  $76 \times 1.84$  (population ratio) = 139.8 persons served (Ref. 4)

Computation of land area irrigated by supply well(s) drawing from aquifer(s) of concern within a 3 mile radius, and conversion to population (1.5 people per acre):

No record of irrigated acres within a three (3) mile radius of the site was found. (Attachment 4.3)

Total population served by ground water within 3 mile radius:

Total population served by ground water for  
aquifer of concern = 139.8

Assigned Value = 2  
Assigned Matrix Value = 16

**SURFACE WATER ROUTE**

**1. OBSERVED RELEASE**

Contaminants detected in surface water at the facility or  
downhill from it (5 maximum):

None

Rationale for attributing the contaminants to the facility:

N/A

**2. ROUTE CHARACTERISTICS**

Facility Slope and Intervening Terrain

Average slope of facility in percent:

≤3%

Assigned Value = 0

(Ref. 3)

Name/description of nearest downslope surface water:

Coon Creek Lake is located approximately ten  
(10) miles down stream along the intermittent  
Coon Creek. The lake is permitted for  
recreational uses and includes facilities for  
swimming, fishing, and boating.

(Attachment 1.3, 3.27, and 4.2)

Average slope of terrain between facility and above-cited surface  
water body in percent:

≤3%

Assigned Value = 0  
Assigned Matrix Value = 0

(Ref. 3)

Is the facility located either totally or partially in surface  
water?

No

Is the facility completely surrounded by areas of higher  
elevation?

No

1 Year 24 hour Rainfall in Inches

3.5 inches

(Ref. 1 and 4)

Assigned Value = 3

Distance to Nearest Downslope Surface Water

The nearest surface water body defined as perennial is located along Coon Creek (intermittent stream), approximately ten (10) miles down stream, known as Coon Creek Lake.

(Attachments 3.27 and 4.2)

Assigned Value = 0

Physical State of Waste

Liquid

(Ref. 4)

Assigned Value = 3

3. CONTAINMENT

Method(s) of waste or leachate containment evaluated:

Containers

- containers leaking, and no diversion or containment structures

(Ref. 4)

(Attachment 3.31)

Method with highest score:

Same

Assigned Value = 3

4. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Toxicity and Persistence

Compound(s) evaluated:

Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, isobutyl alcohol, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (Attachments 3.8, 3.15, and 3.19)

Compound with highest score:

	<u>Toxicity</u>	<u>Persistence</u>	
Toluene	3	1	
Methyl-ethyl-ketone	3	1	
Methyl-isobutyl-alcohol	3	1	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2	2	(Ref. 2)

Assigned Value = 12

Hazardous Waste Quantity

Total quantity of hazardous substances at the facility, excluding those with a containment score of 0 (Give a reasonable estimate even if quantity is above maximum):

Drum Storage Area:

- Approximately 150 drums of paint wastes, spent solvent

Manufacturing Building:

- Approximately 23 drums of unused or waste paint and solvent products (additionally 10 drums of unused glue products and approximately 98, five (5) and one (1) gallon cans of paint and chemicals wastes to numerous to accurately count.

Fire Training Pit:

- Approximately 16,500 gallons of chemical wastes were burned in the fire training pit between December 1981 and January 1982.

Landfill:

- Unknown (Attachments 3.1, 3.30, and 3.31)

**Basis of estimating and/or computing waste quantity:**

- 150 drums
- 23 drums
- 16,500 gallons = 330 drums (50 gallons = 1 drum)
- Total estimated waste quantity = 503 drums (Ref. 4)

Assigned Value = 4

**5. TARGETS**

Surface Water Use

Use(s) of surface water within 3 miles downstream of the hazardous substance:

No known surface water uses or permits are recorded along Coon Creek (intermittent stream) within 3 miles downstream of the site.

(Attachments 3.27 and 4.2)

Assigned Value = 0

Is there tidal influence?

No

**Distance to a Sensitive Environment**

**Distance to 5 acre (minimum) coastal wetland, if 2 miles or less:**

None within 2 miles

**Distance to 5 acre (minimum) fresh water wetland, if 1 mile or less:**

Fresh water wetlands are designated along Coon Creek (intermittent stream) within one (1) mile downstream of the site.

(Ref. 3 and Attachment 4.1)

**Distance to critical habitat of an endangered species or national wildlife refuge, if 1 mile or less:**

No critical habitat for federal endangered species is known within 1 mile of the site. However, Bottom Land Hardwoods are designated along Coon Creek, south of the site and a rookery is located approximately ten (10) miles downstream, along the shore of Coon Creek Lake.

(Attachments 3.27 and 4.1)

Assigned Value = 1

**Population Served by Surface Water**

**Location(s) of water supply intake(s) within 3 mile (free-flowing bodies) or 1 mile (static water bodies) downstream of the hazardous substance and population served by each intake:**

No surface water supply intakes exist within 3 miles downstream of the site.

(Attachments 3.27 and 4.2)

Assigned Value = 0

**Computation of land area irrigated by above-cited intake(s) and conversion to population (1.5 people per acre):**

None

**Total population served:**

None

**Name/description of nearest of above water bodies:**

N/A

Distance to above-cited intakes, measured in stream miles:

N/A

Assigned Value = 0  
Assigned Matrix Value = 0

**AIR ROUTE**

(There is no available analytical evidence of documented air releases from the site, therefore, the air pathway was given a score of zero)